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THERE IS NO WAY TO STOP IT.

From all Over the Country Comes the Cheering News of Great Gains and many Victories for Socialism.

A noticeable feature of the election returns this week is the frequency with which some victory over the Socialists is chronicled. But, bless you, do you think this is discouraging the Socialists? No, indeed. This is the first year any body has really cared to crow over their defeat. It proves that they are no longer a negligible quantity. They have put themselves on the map. From now on the Socialists will get into the quotations regularly.—St. Louis Daily Star, April 7.

From every quarter of the nation comes the same good news for the Socialists—gain, gain, victory! In St. Louis and Chicago the Socialists nearly doubled their vote over last fall. St. Louis came within 20 votes of electing a Socialist alderman from the tenth ward—and there is every reason to believe he was elected, but counted out. The St. Louis Star says:

"Active preparations are being made by Socialist leaders of St. Louis to contest the election of Geo. Elgel, a Republican, to the House of Delegates from the Tenth Ward Elgel won from W. M. Brandt, a Socialist, by 20 votes. Brandt was far in the lead of Elgel until the last four precincts made their returns. All the other precincts had made their returns by 9 o'clock Tuesday night, and the Socialist had a lead of about 200 votes. Then the returns stopped, and when one of the remaining four precincts sent in its results, Brandt's lead was reduced by 150 votes. Returns from the later three precincts were still later in arriving, and when the count of votes in the Tenth Ward finally was completed, it was announced that Elgel had won. Republicans, Democrats and Socialists alike are urging Brandt to contest Elgel's election, and his friends have started a fund to defray the expense."

Owing to the new law only recently enacted in Wisconsin, which makes it possible for the old party grafters to get together without blushing, the capitalists won the few minor offices that were voted for in Milwaukee. Under this law it will require a clear majority for the Socialists to win—which they expect to have before another election. A dispatch from Milwaukee says:

Milwaukee, Wis., April 6.—All the forces of capitalism combined in Tuesday's election against the Socialists and succeeded in defeating the Socialist ticket.

The Socialists and the anti-Socialists were two political factions in the field. The Republicans endorsed the Democratic candidates. The Catholic priests brought the women voters to the polls in carriages.

"It is nothing," said Mayor Emil Seidel, in speaking of the temporary reverse in Tuesday's election. "I feel better after this election than that of a year ago. We know where we stand. Our vote was solid. It took the combined strength of the other two parties to beat us. This means that we will poll a much larger vote a year from now. It has started us on the road to win from the combination next year, and I know we are going to win."

Omaha, Neb., April 6.—Beatrice, with a population of 10,000; W. more, 2,700, and Red Cloud, 3,000 three of Nebraska's towns, are today in the Socialist column, that party having elected mayors in all three. W. E. Griffen, the Beatrice executive-elect, formerly drove the city's sprinkling wagon, and is now employed as driver by an oil company. He defeated Mayor Rutherford, Democrat, for re-election, by 127 votes, though hardly anybody knew him. In Wymore, Edward Mauck was chosen mayor and a new city clerk, treasurer and 2 councilmen are also Socialists.

At Red Cloud Edward Foe, Socialist, was elected mayor.

Broken Bow, Neb., Apr. 6.—Broken Bow elected J. J. Painter, Socialist, to the city council.

Victor, Colo., Apr. 6.—The Socialists swept to victory with the full city ticket. This is a mining town, and the miners voted the Socialist ticket.

Fort Scott, Kas., April 6.—Electing three aldermen out of five, and the city attorney, Socialists here scored a big victory at the election Tuesday. The Socialist candidate for mayor failed of election by only 184 votes. The Socialist vote was 1,350 out of a total of 3,421. Fort Scott is a place where Judge Pollock sentenced Fred. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason.

Butte, Mont.—In the election in this city the Socialists swept the field, electing the mayor, city treasurer, police judge, and five out of nine aldermen. Socialists in Walkerville, a suburb of Butte, elected two of three aldermen. Helena elected one Socialist alderman, the first Socialist ever elected there.

Flint, Mich.—The Socialists put in their city ticket here except treasurer. John Menton won in a three cornered contest for mayor by a majority of 841 over E. W. Atwood, Republican. The Socialists also elected three aldermen, three supervisors and two members of the board of education.

Flint is a manufacturing city.

Greenville, Mich.—This city has elected a Socialist mayor and most of the city ticket. The old party politicians are up in arms and are discussing the question, "Whose fault is it?"

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The Socialists of Kalamazoo have cast over 1,600 straight votes. Last year their vote was less than 400.

Manitowish, Wis.—The Socialists here elected the mayor and all but one alderman.

Rockford, Ill.—Dr. Alfred Olsen Socialist, was elected park commissioner, defeating G. D. Roper, Republican, by 19 votes.

Girard, Kas.—H. P. Houghton, Socialist candidate for mayor, was elected Tuesday by a plurality of 75 votes. This is the home of the Appeal to Reason. Houghton was secretary of Girard local.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Socialist vote here Tuesday was 1,270, against 120 last November. The Democrats got 3,022.

Superior, Wis.—The Socialists of Superior elected two aldermen at Tuesday election, in addition to one supervisor and tying another. Superior is one of the big industrial centers of Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee.

Racine, Wis.—One alderman and a justice of the peace was elected by the Socialists here.

At Holland, Mich., the Socialists elected an alderman and a constable; at Colfax, Iowa, a councilman and a member of the school board, and at Belleville, Ill., they elected a councilman and their candidate for mayor received 957 votes. At Marshalltown, Ia. the Socialist candidate for mayor was defeated by only 184 votes out of a total of over 3,000.

Two years ago the Socialists of Poplar Bluff polled 32 votes. Of the election there last week comrade K. Knecht writes: "The Socialists are jubilant over the result of the city election. 340 votes cast for L. B. Williams, candidate for mayor—carried 4th ward. We surely have the old party politicians scared and they are already talking of a Citizens' ticket next time."

From Cardwell, Dunklin county, Dr. D. A. Parker writes: "P. A. Fitzgerald, Socialist, was elected mayor; J. T. Fitzgerald, Socialist, marshal; J. B. Foster, Democrat, alderman 1st ward; Dr. D. A. Parker, Socialist, alderman 2d ward. We changed our school from a district to a town school and the Socialists elected five of the six directors, viz—Dr. D. A. Parker, P. A. Fitzgerald, Ira Winchester, J. L. Anderson and E. R. Nance, all Socialists, and David Jackson, Democrat."

At Morehouse A. J. Harris, Socialist, received 101 votes for mayor out of a total of 262. W. D. Williams, Socialist, fell only 12 votes short of being elected marshal, and John Bryant, Socialist, was elected alderman from the first ward.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES
From Chicago Daily Socialist.

This past year has seen the greatest awakening in the history of the working people along political lines.

We have put one man in congress.

Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and North Dakota have each a representative in the state legislature and Wisconsin has fourteen Socialists in its legislative halls.

We have Socialist mayors in ten prominent cities and about seventy-five aldermen, besides a host of minor officials.

Most of these results have been obtained during the past year and all the returns are not yet in.

The election of Stitt Wilson in Berkeley, California, and L. J. Duncan in Butte, Montana, mark a new period in the western states.

The victories in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois are also notable and presage larger things for the future.

There are no signs of discouragement in the Socialist movement. As long as the comrades keep working we make headway.

And we must move even faster than we have. For the suffering of the workers is becoming more fierce and more general.

Hundreds of thousands of people are now out of employment. Mills close. Mines shut down. Factories stand idle. Practically every industry in the country is shot to pieces.

The time is opportune for the Socialists of this country. We can win mighty victories within the next few years.

Our next congress must have a big increase.

All our legislatures must be controlled by the Socialists.

Our municipalities must be run by the workers.

And it can be done. Only some more hunger and some more education is needed.

Stomach and head together.

An empty stomach means a full head—generally. The starved worker is liable to think—sometimes.

We must be ready to take care of the masses who are driven by

sheer necessity to speak for a change of system.

Good cheer for the Socialist movement. Victory is ahead of us—just at our threshold.

THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS

From the Wallace Farmer.

At a meeting of the Lewis county, Illinois, grange, held in January, Mrs. H. R. Ewalt read a paper on the subject of education, which is worthy of the most thoughtful consideration of our readers. We make some excerpts from it as follows:

"The great advantage of agriculture over other occupations, it seems to me, lies in the opportunities it affords for the betterment of the mental, moral, and physical condition of the individual who pursues it wisely. Of all occupations, its followers live the most closely to nature. It ranks with the fine arts in its opportunities for moral and mental development, and surpasses them in its opportunities for physical development."

"This being true, why is it that so many farmers are lacking along all three lines, and especially in mental development? The one answer that will fit most of the cases is that they do not follow the occupation wisely. And why not?"

"A wise man has said, 'The wisdom of a learned man cometh with opportunity of leisure, and in that sentence is food for reflection and thought sufficient for an entire sermon. Unless farmers devote more time to the use of the brain and the improvement of the mind, and less to wearing and exhausting labor, how can they hope to successfully compete against the vigorous minds of the present age?"

"Someone has said that a nation is just as great as its average citizen. That being the case, then, each of us, stirred by a feeling of patriotism, should strive to make that average as high as possible."

"I have noticed, too, that public speakers, when addressing an audience of farmers, often deride the idea of a higher education, and these speakers do so for either one of two reasons: One is, that the speaker, through ignorance himself, is not capable of a right conception of what a higher education means, and the other is that he is trying to needle the farmers by palliating their deficiencies, to win them to his cause, whatever he may be advocating. We should always consider the derision of a higher education a danger signal."

"It may be, and probably will be, said that head work will not hoe corn or feed the pigs. Granted. But prove to me that an intelligent man is disqualified from performing the duties of a farmer, and you will prove to me that farming is a business which it is disgraceful to follow, and that it is grossly unjust to say that to induce any young man of common sense to become a farmer."

"Look at our state and national governments, and who are the men to whom we trust this great responsibility? Look at our boards of trade, industrial exhibitions, and, in fact, any great project for the advancement of science, art, liberty, or industry, and you will find at its head and the moving spirit thereof a lawyer, doctor, preacher, student, merchant, or, in fact, almost anyone but a farmer. These men rule the nation. They shape the laws; they make the channels of trade and place trade in its channels. They use their brains, and mind governs the world."

"Just think of competing against such men by stupidly hoeing corn fifteen hours a day, and then lying awake night growling at railroad men and merchants. The dog who barks at the moon comes nearer accomplishing his purpose than such a growler. Why have not farmers taken a position of influence and power in the councils of the nation and otherwise, in proportion to their numbers and wealth? Because we have worked too strenuously and have lost sight of the more important duty of developing the talents with which our Creator endowed us. The farmer's children do not get the advantage of as good schools as the children in town do."

"The average educated man gets a salary of \$1,000 per year. He works forty years, making a total of \$40,000 in a lifetime. The average day laborer gets \$1.50 per day 300 days in the year, or \$450 a year. In forty years he earns \$18,000. The difference, or \$22,000, equals the value of an education. To acquire this earning capacity requires twelve years at school, of 180 days each, or 2,160 days. Divide \$22,000, the value of an education, by 2,160, the number of days required in getting it, we find that each day at school is worth a little more than \$10 to the pupil. Worthy brothers and sisters, can we afford to keep our children out of school?"

"In a word, then, if farming pays, prove it to the world by being yourself as highly cultivated and polished, by presenting as splendid and well-groomed an appearance, as the leading men of other pursuits, and by giving your children the same advantages that other children enjoy."

A freight train on the Frisco was ditched near Menfro a few days ago. Eight cars were derailed and the track torn up for quite a distance but no one was hurt.

HIS OBJECTION TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

From the Kansas City Star.

"The principal objection I have to woman suffrage," said Mr. Taukaway, "is that women do not and cannot comprehend the complex public problems of the day."

"I'm afraid that's so. Confucius," said Mrs. Taukaway wearily. "Ever since Sylvia Pankhurst's lecture I've been trying to study up on public affairs, and I confess I'm all in a muddle. I want you to explain to me. To begin with, tell me all about what this commission government is."

"Why—er—aw—you see, my dear, your question is rather unexpected," Mr. Taukaway said, slightly nonplussed. "It is really rather hard to explain commission government offhand. The fact is, I am not quite so well posted on that one question as I admit I ought to be. Of course, I understand the general principle of it—thoroughly—but I wouldn't like to go into a discussion of its fine points without at least a time to collect my mind."

"I guess the general principle of it will do for my first lesson," urged Mrs. Taukaway.

"Well, my dear," began Mr. T., gaining confidence. "You know what a commission is, I suppose. It's something to give power for doing something, isn't it?"

"You have it. Well, the general idea of commission government is that if the people don't do anything they don't get anything."

"Oh, I see. They don't get anything, except commissions on what they do."

"Um—well, I guess that's it. How simple. Now, Confucius, tell me what this 'new rule' is."

"Yes."

"What new rule?"

"That's what I want to know," Mr. T. said. "I can't say, my dear. Mr. Taukaway said last night you've been monopolizing the paper so much that I've only had a chance to skim thru it the last two or three days. But I suppose it's some rule the legislature has made."

"I suppose so. And what's the initiative and referendum?"

"Under the initiative," said Mr. Taukaway, growing bold again, "everything would have to start with the people."

"If you wanted to start something, could you start it?"

"I—I guess so. But I'd have to refer it to the other people. That's where the referendum—er—comes in."

"Well, is that anything like Socialism?"

"Why, no—er, yes—that is, not exactly."

"Then explain Socialism to me," Mr. Taukaway mopped his brow.

"Socialism, my dear," he said, after a pause, "is an entirely esoteric question."

"Oh, I know what they are. They're the kind of questions lawyers ask in murder cases."

"Exactly. The kind that very few people understand—and they only pretend to."

"Well, we'll leave out the hysterical questions then. But do tell me one thing. What is the difference between Socialism and anarchism?"

"As I said before," said Mr. T. with dignity, rising, "it's a waste of time to try to make it clear to the feminine mind something it has no knowledge or understanding of. So I'm going up to the corner and buy a cigar. Even if I spend an hour explaining it to you, you wouldn't have it straight when I got through."

"I'm afraid that's so," replied Mrs. T., almost meaningly.

A REAL GOOD JOKE.

The postmaster general has awarded the contract for printing stamped envelopes, including the return cards, for the next four years to the Mercantile Corporation of New York, which has a plant at York, Ohio. This contract was awarded over the protest of practically every printer in the United States and thousands of business men. This government competition in the printing business is an unwarranted intrusion into private business.

Bloomfield Vindicator.

Now, that is a joke. Ever since Heck was a pup the cross-road newspapers have been howling about the government printing office being their competitors in the printing business.

So that you may understand, the government has been printing the return cards on STAMPED envelopes for 60 cents per thousand. The country printer cannot do it for less than \$1.50 or \$2.00. However, this cheap work of the government did not help the masses—only the rich who were able to buy in large quantities.

It was the banks and trust companies and other big corporations that benefited by this scheme—otherwise it would not have been inaugurated. Here is the way it figures out when bought in the ordinary way:

1,000 2 cent stamps\$20.00
1,000 envelopes1.00
Printing in country office, \$2.00

Total\$23.00
All this was furnished for \$20.60 by the government. And for years a mighty protest went up from ye country editors. If he could only stop that, then he could eat regularly. But no attention was paid to him.

Finally, last fall, a syndicate in New York decided to give ye ed-

itor the "reform" he had so long been crying for. An active campaign was begun against the "outrage" upon country printers. Ye editor fell into the trap and lent his mighty "influence" to putting the government out of the printing business—and succeeded.

But ye editor refuses to be happy. The syndicate took the place of the government in the printing business—and ye editor continues to shiver—in the cold.

But that is "reform"—the thing ye editor is always howling for.

Upon examining the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on surplus products, we find the following interesting items. Of course these figures will be changed when the report of the manufactured articles is made, but this gives the natural products of the soil. We have included in this table for the purpose of comparison, ten counties of South East Missouri, yet there are but few counties in Missouri that excel in value the output of Scott:

County	Area	Population	Value
Butler	716,444,199	20,624,258	\$98,698
Bollinger	616,383,479	14,575,108	\$682
Gauley	540,368,009	27,621,568	\$184
Dunklin	500,388,000	30,828,531	\$143
Mississippi	430,269,000	14,557,348	\$10
N. Madrid	620,422,000	19,488,405	\$40
Pemiscot	480,310,000	19,559,970	\$200
Perry	430,269,000	14,557,348	\$10
SCOTT	434,266,000	22,372,650	\$128
Stoddard	410,526,000	27,807,917	\$60

It will be seen that Scott county, with the smallest area of any of the counties except Mississippi, and with the smallest acreage of any of them, is fourth in population and first in surplus products—leading Cape Girardeau county, the next highest, by \$51,842. This is certainly a record to be proud of.

Yet, does all this indicate a healthy condition of society? Not at all. While Scott county produces more surplus wealth than any of our neighboring counties, yet the people who produce this wealth are, most of them, in dire want. Among a large majority of the tenant farmers they not only have nothing, but are in debt.

Six million, five hundred and fifty thousand and twenty eight dollars in SURPLUS products! Do you understand what that means?

SURPLUS means the amount we did not use but shipped out—the excess. It does not include what was used in feeding our stock and ourselves at home.

Yet fully one-half the people of Scott county—especially those who produce this wealth—do not get enough to eat and wear and what they do eat and wear is of the very poorest.

Can you see anything wrong with a system like that—where those who produce wealth have none of it?

Let's figure some. It is said that figures don't lie, but that liars sometimes figure. I will try to make it so plain for you that you can figure it yourself.

Scott county has a population of about 20,000. Divide its surplus products among them and each man, woman and child would have \$227.51. Divide \$6,550,028 by 20,000 and see if it don't come out that way.

Now, I am not including any shirkers, but am assuming that everybody helped to create this surplus. The average family numbers five. Hence a surplus was created last year in Scott county that would entitle every family to \$1,637.55! Who got yours, Mr. Workman?

Now, these are figures given out by a capitalist state department. But they are not analyzed in this way by that department. They are used to encourage immigration—to bring in more slaves to produce more surplus for the masters.

And yet the worker does not believe it when the Socialist tells him that the master class take four-fifths of what he produces. Yet the labor report issued at Washington by a capitalist government, proves that the average wealth produced by the average laborer is ten dollars per day, and that the laborer gets of this less than two dollars.

How do you like this sort of a "divide up"—you work—moles?

AT IT AGAIN.

Municipal elections were held all over the United States Tuesday, and the usual reassurance that we are going to curb the trusts appeared in the big papers a few days before. Here is a sample—from the head-lines in the Globe Democrat.

"Ten Beef Packers Forced to Trial. Packers Will Face Conspiracy Charge of Violating Sherman Act. Government Will Ask an Immediate Call for Jury Monday."

Now, that is pretty strong dope isn't it? That ought to put any disgruntled agitator to sleep for a while—if the trick hadn't been worked to a frazzle.

Who ever heard of the Sherman Act hitting anything but labor unions? And is there a single soul left so dull as to believe that it will do the least harm to the packers.

A fine may be imposed—but that will hit only the producers and consumers of meat. The "special council for the government" will rake in a big fee—and the joke will end for a time.

COUNTY COURT DOINGS.

County court was in session last week and a matter that threatens to stir up something was brought up by Commerce and Fornell.

A fund of over \$15,000 has been allowed to accumulate here that is known as the foreign insurance tax and is paid to us annually by the state.

The law requires the county court to appropriate this fund among the schools of the incorporated towns and cities EVERY FALL, according to the number of children. This law has been ignored and the money appropriated to the general revenue fund to help build the new court house. What will become of the matter the Kicker does not know—nor does it care. Under capitalism it is all right to build at the expense of the school children.

The following bills were allowed:

Joel Dunn, engineer in drainage district 4 allowed \$100 for services; A. B. Williams, overseer \$75.05; J. C. Marshall, \$49.53; Irving Oran and Vanduser, road \$113.80; James Marshall, \$69.53 for working Sikeston and Crowder road; W. C. Lambert \$24.70 for coal; J. S. Warner, engineer in drainage district 5, \$63 for services; Joe C. Utzinger, overseer, \$259.44; B. J. Elgel, \$49.44, for use of ditch machine on county farm; J. W. Farris, hauling gravel on Benton streets, \$181.50; W. R. Beardslee, overseer, \$110.40; Brookville Bridge Co., \$62.61; Tom Wyatt, engineer on road roller, \$42.90; T. W. Cleaver, \$50.66 freight; Chas. Bertrand, overseer, \$147.25; J. T. Misset, overseer, \$171.43; Elizabeth Glastetter, for gravel, \$50; Seth Rapp, ditching on county farm, \$93.50; John Spaulding, ditching on county farm, \$123.25; J. E. Sitton, blacksmithing, \$28.15; Democrat printing, \$138.50; Benton Milling Co., for coal, \$39.60; Kicker supplies for well engine, \$19.75; C. S. Tanner, \$5.00; W. E. Watson, \$5.00; T. B. Worrell, \$88.00; W. C. Lambert, \$33.00 as viewers in drainage district number 7; J. E. Warner, engineer in drainage district number 7, \$1044.84; A. L. Drury, \$82.08 as costs in criminal cases; C. H. Swanagan, \$57 for care of small pox cases at Crowder; Judge Frazer, \$25.00; Judge Myers, \$25.00; Judge Bandy, \$25.00 for services; Amos L. Beatty, \$232.15 as salary; C. W. Beckley and Son, \$679.30 for dredging in district number 5; Fair Banks Steam Shovel Co., \$1202.50 for dredging in district number 4.

OTHER MATTER.

In the matter of the Foreign Insurance Tax Fund now in the hands of the county treasury amounting to the sum of \$15,821.16; it is ordered by the court that same be and hereby is transferred into the county Revenue fund and the county treasurer is ordered to make such entries on his books as will effect such transfer. Judge T. E. Frazer dissenting.

Advertising for bids for depositary of county funds ordered.

Win. Bohannon was appointed road overseer for district 2 to fill vacancy caused by Alois Felter not qualifying.

H. H. Hohenschield was appointed architect for new court house. J. A. Lancaster was loaned \$500 out of school fund.

North out ditch was ordered to be cleared and re-dug.

In the matter of the towns of Fornell and Commerce demanding a part of the \$15,821.16 insurance tax, demand was refused.

The surveyor was ordered to open the Commerce and Charles road back of the levee from lines between Oscar Goldwell and Charles Griffith's farm.

The bonds of the following road overseers were filed and approved: Chas. Bertrand, J. F. Misset, Chris Heiserer, Chas. Slinkard, Ambrose Blesse, W. R. Beardslee, T. J. Chrisman, H. F. Emerson, A. B. Williams, Jas. Hinkle and Joe Hutchason.

Permission was given to cut through public road in drainage district number 7, dredging contractor to construct a suitable bridge across ditch.

In the matter of road petition of August Lauter, al. road was ordered opened at the expense of the petitioners except \$150 to be paid as damages to Frank LeGrand.

The sum of \$2,000 which was previously appropriated to gravel Kluge hill on Sikeston and Morley road is to be used equally on Kluge hill and in road districts 11 and 14.

AFTER THE PERUSITS.

The Germans are not flocking to this "free" country as they did 60 years ago. Socialist agitation has improved conditions in the "old country" until it is better to live there than here—even if they have a king.

However, the capitalists of this country have agents in every foreign land to go among the poor and tell them of our "prosperity" and of our constitutional guarantee of "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness" where the child of the humblest may become president.

Hans. Schmitt is a victim of these agents and works at anything when he isn't tramping. Hearing a couple of politicians talking over the blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness," Hans broke in with "Yah, it was dot pursuits peenness vat brings me here, and I got kanuff. I'm always on der persuits, but der work out persuits me. I can't find id."

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The directors of the Workers' Printing Co. met at the Kicker office on Thursday of last week to see how things looked for the first quarter, and seemed pleased with the business done. They "examined the books—something that seems to be regarded as entirely unnecessary in country affairs—and found that the plant had earned \$50 per month over and above salaries and expense. A heavy item of expense to overcome, and that will not have to be met again, was the cost of the charter and other expenses of incorporation, which amounted to over \$80.

At the suggestion of A. Q. Miller, the board appointed E. M. Daugherty, of Commerce, Sol. Diebold of New Hamburg and J. W. Jacob, of Illinois, to select a date on which to invite the Kicker plant so as to verify the invoice presented on the day of incorporation, so that stockholders may know from outside sources that the full value claimed for the plant is here.

The board also decided that, during the summer months, while the farmers were too busy to do much reading, the paper should be cut down to four pages to reduce expense. The home portion of the paper will remain as it now is, only a part of the "patent" or "ready-print" will be eliminated during the hot months.

The members present were Julius Al